

CONFIDENTIAL.

WEEKLY SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERBACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 4th August, 1883.

POLITICAL.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 28th July, referring to the grant of an annual subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees to the Amir of Kábul, remarks that this is a return to the same policy that was followed in the time of Sher Ali before the outbreak of the late unfortunate Afghán war. We approve of this arrangement, not because it is an act of the present Government, but because experience has shown that this is the best policy. An independent and friendly Afghánistán is a better barrier against a foreign invasion than it would be as a British province. Lord Lytton held a different view and declared war against that country. But the war has clearly shown that although the British Government can at any time seize the country, it cannot hold it with ease and advantage. If we can secure the friendship of Afghánistán by the payment of a subsidy of 12 lakhs, the price is really not very high, especially when we remember

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

that the late rupture of friendly relations with that country led to a war which cost us thirty krors of rupees and thousands of valuable lives.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

*Rumour about the Vice-
roy's early retirement.* The *Akhbár-i-Asr* (Lahore) of the 1st August, states that the official contradiction of the rumour, spread by some Anglo-Indian contemporaries, about the retirement of Lord Ripon before the expiration of his term has revived the drooping spirits of natives. The editor warns the English nation that if his Lordship resigns his office before the expiration of his term, natives will lose confidence in the Royal Proclamation of 1858 and the promises made by Indian Viceroys.

The same paper gives an abstract of the rules issued by the Panjab Chief Court for the appointment of Munsifs in the Panjab. Rules for the appointment of Munsifs in the Panjab. The Panjab Government Gazette of the 19th July last. The editor makes some observations on the competitive examination prescribed for the candidates entered in register B. In the first place, the history of India has been declared to be one of the subjects of examination, but no particular book has been mentioned. This is a great disadvantage to the candidates. Suppose they study Bethbridge, while the examiners set questions from Elphinstone, Mill or Marshman. In that case, how will they be able to pass the examination? Secondly, as regards mathematics, there seems to be no reason why candidates for Munsifships should be examined in arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid, while those for Extra Assistant Commissionerships are examined only in arithmetic. Moreover, it has not been stated by the Chief Court in the rules in question how much algebra and Euclid the candidates are to learn. Do the Court mean the whole of algebra and Euclid? This point should be cleared. Thirdly, it should be expressly stated whether the candidates will be examined

or not in the schedules attached to the Court-Regulation, the Limitation Act, &c., referred to in the fifth subject of examination. These schedules are difficult to learn, and questions are not set in them at other examinations held in the Panjab. To the end the editor remarks that no candidate will be held to have passed the examination unless he obtains half marks in each subject. The standard is rather too high. The limit should have been fixed at one-third marks, as has been done in the case of the examination of candidates for Extra Assistant Commissionerships.

The *Ajlab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 1st August, publishes the new rules issued by the Lahore Chief Court about the appointment of Munsiss, and referring to the rules about the appointment of candidates, whose names will be entered in register B, observes that these rules will undoubtedly tend to secure competent men for the office in question. But the restriction of age will exclude many men, who are otherwise fully qualified, from the office. It would be a good thing if provision were made in the rules for waiving this restriction in special cases.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd August, expresses satisfaction that the visit of Maharaja Raja Dalip Singh to India will afford natives an opportunity of seeing a prince of the late royal family of the Panjab. His visit will be still more welcome as indicative of the firm establishment of British rule in this country and of the confidence of the paramount power in the loyalty of natives. It will not have the least effect on the educated and intelligent classes of the native community, but it is sure to give rise to some wild rumours among ignorant persons. Some years ago a false rumour about the restoration of the Panjab to the Maharaja gained wide currency among them. Such rumours will undoubtedly be revived on the present occasion. The Government officers will not

Circulation,
500 copies.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Circulation,
450 copies.

be justified in paying the least attention to these rumours. No sort of restriction should be imposed on the free movements of the Mahárájá during his sojourn in this country, as this would only show the weakness of the Government. All that seems to be necessary in the way of precaution is to keep an eye on such evil-minded people as the Kukás, &c., during his visit.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The Panjabí Akhbár (Lahore), of the 28th July, referring to the intended visit of Mahárájá Dalip

The same.

Singh to India, remarks that it has been proposed by some persons that, in consideration of the present state of political excitement, he should be kept under strict custody during his stay in the Panjab, and that the stay should be as short as was that of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The editor argues that these precautions are wholly unnecessary. The Mahárájá is a naturalized Englishman. He left the Panjab when he was a mere boy. He has no friends in the province, and even his relatives, who still live there, have no sympathy with him owing to long separation. The object of his visit is simply to obtain some information about his ancestral property and nothing more. Perhaps some men will avail themselves of the occasion to make presents to him. The *Civil and Military Gazette* considers the present time to be unsuitable for his visit to India, obviously because of the ill-feeling evoked by the Ilbert Bill between the rulers and the ruled. But it should be observed that natives will gain or lose nothing by the passing or the withdrawal of the measure. It is only calculated to remove a dark stain from the Indian statute book. If any people are at all likely to render aid to the Mahárájá, they are the Sikhs. But they are quite unacquainted with the Ilbert Bill. Moreover, it will be remembered that they themselves brought about a quarrel between the Mahárájá and the paramount power and thus led to the destruction of his kingdom. It is inconceivable that they, who pride themselves on their loyalty to the British Government, should

sympathize with him. Under these circumstances, his visit cannot by any means be considered to be inopportune.

The *Mittra Vilds* (Lahore), of the 30th July, states that

The case of the editor of the Ahsanul-Akhbar, Amroha. it would seem that a prosecution was instituted against the editor of the

Ahsanul-Akhbar of Amroha by a na-

tive doctor for defamation in January last. Nearly seven months have elapsed since then, but the case has not yet been decided. The great anxiety and care, to which the accused must have been exposed during the interval, may be better imagined than described. Nothing can be a greater misfortune to an editor than a criminal prosecution for libel, especially if he has made himself an eye-sore to the district officers by freely criticising their proceedings. When the Government has been pleased to repeal the Press Act, it should also do something to protect the members of the fourth estate from unnecessary prosecutions. In the first place no one should have the power to prosecute an editor without previously obtaining permission from the Local Government. When an article appears in a newspaper reflecting on the character of any one, and the latter applies for permission to prosecute the editor for defamation, the Local Government should carefully examine the petition and the article in question. If the Government does not consider the article to be malicious, it should at once reject the petition. If the article appears to be malicious, the petition should be forwarded to the editor, and he should be asked what he has to say in his defence. If the article be a communication from a correspondent and the editor be ready to give out his name, the petitioner may be allowed to prosecute the correspondent. If it be an editorial and the explanation rendered by the editor be unsatisfactory, he should be required to apologize or publish in his paper the answer given by the petitioner to the article. If he refuses to do so, the petitioner should be allowed to prosecute him. Secondly, deputy commissioners should not be empowered to try editors as such. Their

Circulation,
250 copies.

proceedings in such cases are not satisfactory. Prosecutions against newspapers should be heard by the Chief Court or at least by Commissioners.

1. *Swadhar*
designs etc.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The Hindustani (Lucknow), of the 2nd August, states that some unfortunate incidents that have lately taken place at Calcutta are to be deeply regretted. But the evil custom on the part of some men of attributing them to causes, which have no connection with them, is to be still more deplored. It will be remembered that, when an assault was lately committed on the wife of the public prosecutor by a sweeper, what a loud clamour was raised in Calcutta and what absurd things were said about the incident. The *Englishman* had the temerity to declare that the sweeper had been instigated by other persons and that the case of Babu Surendra Nath was at the bottom. Some of its Anglo-Indian contemporaries themselves Rebuked it for this. Referring to the rumour about a native's entering the room of Mr. Justice Norris' wife on one night, the *Hindustani* observes that a special police guard has been appointed for the protection of Mr. Justice Norris since the *Bengali* contempt case took place. Moreover, he must have many private servants. Under these circumstances, it is simply impossible that any one could enter his house and again run away without being seen by the police or his servants, especially when an alarm had been raised by Mrs. Norris, unless he had wings or were a spiritual being. There seems to be no doubt that the story is an invention of the imagination of Mrs. Norris or of some one else.

The Akhbar-i-Am (Lahore), of the 28th July, states that Natives and the Civil Service, the nomination system introduced by Lord Lytton for the admission of natives to the Civil Service is, very unsatisfactory. It was strongly opposed at the time, but Lord Lytton, who did not care at all for public opinion, took no notice of the opposition.

Circulation,
1,300 copies.

Natives have again begun to agitate for the abolition of the system. The Government is guided by considerations of birth rather than of intellectual ability in making selections under the system. The European civilians do not look upon the natives, appointed in this way, as their equals. When every other argument fails, the opponents of the Ilbert Bill will oppose the measure on the ground that the natives, who have entered the Civil Service, so to speak, by the back-door are not capable of trying Europeans. The reduction of the limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service examination is the root of all evil. The limit of age should be again raised to 23 years, as was originally fixed in 1864, or the examination should be held in this country.

The Almora Akhbár, of the 30th July, states that natives

Rejection by the Privy Council of the appeal preferred on behalf of Bábú Surendra Náth. have heard with deep regret of the rejection by the Privy Council of the appeal preferred on behalf of Bábú Surendra Náth Banerji. The rejec-

tion of the appeal has afforded evil-minded Anglo-Indian contemporaries a good opportunity of rejoicing over the matter and of laughing at Bábú Lál Mohan Ghose.

Tee Mumdasu-l-Akhbár (Bára Banki), of the 16th July

Resignation of holdings by tenants in Oudh. (received on the 29th idem), states that in Oudh a large number of tenants have resigned their holdings this year. Some of these resignations may be due to the poverty of the tenants. It is well known that there have not been abundant and seasonable falls of rain for some years past, and the cultivators have not reaped good crops in consequence. The landlords may not have shown any indulgence to tenants in the matter of payment of rent, and therefore some tenants may have been obliged to resign their holdings and to give up cultivation as a means of earning their livelihood. But the number of such cases must be very small indeed. In the great majority of cases the tenants have resigned their holdings from evil motives. They have abandoned part of their

Circulation,
98 copies.

Circulation,
160 copies.

lands, or have abandoned their old holdings, but obtained new lands in other places. Their object in this is threefold:—(1) To lead the Government to imagine that rack-renting prevails in a large degree in order that it may feel inclined to grant occupancy rights to tenants. (2) To compel landlords to reduce rent. (3) To show Government that cultivators are generally hard beset with poverty. Obviously the appointment by the Local Government of the late Commission to enquire into the condition of agriculture in the province has induced tenants to resort to such tricks in order to deceive the Government. But this evil policy, which has been adopted by the tenants in Oudh, will not only ruin zamindars, but will also affect the Government. In the first place, when the condition of the landlords becomes unsatisfactory from this cause, the Government will have to suspend revenue instalments. Secondly, reductions will have to be made in the revenue assessments at the time of the next settlement. Under these circumstances, the Government should endeavour to check the evil in the bud.

Circulation,
90 copies.

Spectators not allowed
by the District and Ses-
sions Judge of Sháhjáhn-
pur to enter his Court.

The *Tahríb* (Merádábád), of the 27th July, complains that the District and Sessions Judge of Sháhjáhnpur does not allow any spectator to enter his court. Spectators should be prevented from making noise, but they should not be altogether prohibited from visiting the court.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 28th July, states that the Agricultural Department established in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is doing good work. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has sent an educated native to England to learn agriculture. The editor is glad to say that the Panjab Government has lately established an Agricultural Department, and urges that it should also send an educated youth to England to learn agriculture.

A correspondent of the *Parjat Akhbar* (Lahore), of the Native police officials. 28th July, complains that native police officials generally oppress the people and urges that only men of good education and character should be appointed to these offices. The editor expresses surprise that no one is appointed a tahsildar or a mafisif unless he satisfies the Government that he has received a good education and bears a good character, while no such care is taken in selecting men for subordinate posts in the Police Department. An officer lately discovered that in some robbery cases the police officials had secured the conviction and punishment of innocent men, while the real culprits had evaded justice. It is not known whether this was due to ignorance or evil motives on the part of the police officials concerned, and whether any punishment has been inflicted on them in consequence. It is notorious that, when any crime is committed, the one aim of a police official is to bring some one to justice, whether the latter is guilty or not. If he succeeds in this in some cases, he receives promotion. Police officials are not subjected to any examination. Admissions to the Police Department ought to be made in the same way as to the Revenue and Judicial Departments. Honesty should be the first consideration.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Qashq Punch* (Lucknow), of the Municipal Committee, 31st July, writing from Meerut, Meerut. makes some complaints against the the Municipal Committee of that place. (1) The committee has placed roofs, made of wood and iron, over all the wells in the town. The roofs could not have cost more than Rs. 15. each, while the committee has realized Rs. 50, and even more, from the people as the price of each roof. Moreover, each house-holder has to make a drain near his house at a responsibility for the dirty water off his property. What are Municipal Funds intended for? Should not such things be made by the committee from Municipal Funds? (2). If any file is found lying near the door of any householder, he is reported

Circulation,
450 copies.

by the municipal officials to the magistrate, who does not listen to him, but at once inflicts a heavy fine on him. This presses very severely on the people, especially the poor classes. Suppose a child passing in a street eases himself near the house of any person without the knowledge of the latter. How can the latter be held responsible for this? But the Magistrate receives no such excuse.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 1st August, makes the following observations about the Local Boards Bill.

The N.-W. P. and Oudh North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill :—Section 5 states what classes of persons will be eligible for admission to local boards, but it says nothing about the intellectual qualifications of the members. If no provision is made to ensure intellectual ability in the members, incompetent persons will be elevated to the local boards. It may be objected that competent men may not be found in some places. But, in the first place, there is no place where some educated persons cannot be found; secondly, where there is a scarcity of competent men, the Local Government will have the power not to introduce local self-government there. At all events, it should be provided that a candidate ought to be an intelligent and experienced man. One or two pleaders, editors or proprietors of newspapers, and university graduates should be necessarily admitted to each local board, if possible. The number of members has been left entirely to the discretion of the Local Government. It would be better if the number were fixed by the Bill. The second clause of section 7 provides that an outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment. The practical effect of this provision will be that the same men will be repeatedly appointed members, and that they will come to regard the office as hereditary and will oppress the people. No one should be allowed to hold the office more than five years. When a member has served on a local board for five years

without interruption, he must go out for a year or two, and then he may be again eligible for admission. The editor says that the provisions of section 9 about the removal of members of local boards are just and proper, but adds that, in the first place, no man who has been convicted of an offence should be appointed a member of a board. Secondly, no one should have the power to institute a prosecution against a member without previously obtaining special permission from the Local Government, because otherwise it is possible that an enemy of a member may sometimes have a warrant issued against the latter for his arrest on a false charge through spite. Even though he may afterwards be released, his character will be greatly affected by the issue of the warrant. Moreover, prosecutions instituted against the members of local boards should be heard by the District Judge and not by the District Magistrate. As each member will constantly come in contact with the Magistrate, the latter is sure to incur a liking or disliking to him and will not generally be able to decide his case with impartiality in consequence. Referring to the provisions of section 49, the editor argues that these provisions should not be enforced at present. It will be difficult for members to know in what cases it is necessary to obtain permission from the Commissioner and in what cases it is not. If any member of a local board be found to be directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with that board, he should be ordered to cut off his connection with that contract by a fixed date, and should be warned that in case of default he will be liable to dismissal or a fine. If he fails to do so by the fixed date, he should be dismissed or fined, as may be thought proper. But he should not by any means be sentenced to imprisonment, because in that case the people would be frightened and no one would be willing to accept a membership. The Bill provides that a copy of every resolution passed by a district board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded

to the Magistrate of the district. But it should be observed that in some places the Magistrate himself will be the president of the board. Obviously in that case the forwarding of copies of resolutions to him would be quite useless. Under these circumstances it would be better if district boards were required to send copies of their resolutions to the Commissioner of the division. The Bill provides punishments to members for misconduct, but it holds out no hope of honours and rewards to them. At least a suitable title should be bestowed on them. The editor also argues that when a member of a local board has to attend a meeting of the district board, his travelling expenses should be paid from the Local Funds. It would be unjust to throw the cost on him. When a Government officer is transferred from one place to another, or is sent out on any special duty, he gets travelling allowance. (The *Qudh-Punah* Lucknow), of the 8th July, contains a picture in which the Local Government, in the shape of an English lady, is represented as presenting a child, called Local Self-Government, to Qudh, which is represented as a native woman. Qudh says:—“It is promising child, but it would be better if it were a little more neatly dressed.” The *Punah* says:—“Something is better than nothing.”

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 1st August, states that the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill

The Ilbert Bill. would be very unwise. As regards the objection urged by Anglo-Indians that Native Magistrates are not acquainted with their customs and would not be able to decide their cases properly in consequence, a provision should be made in the Bill to the effect that those cases, which a Native Magistrate cannot be expected to understand fully from want of intimate acquaintance with European customs, will be tried by a mixed bench of two Magistrates.

POST-DEPARTMENT AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Ajman-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 30th July, complains of the sub-post-office at Moti Bazar, that the deputy post-master in charge

Lahore, is an ill-tempered man and does not treat the people, who have occasion to go to the post-office, in a proper way. He does not take pamphlets, &c., after 3-30 P.M., although he ought to take them till 4 P.M. according to rule. If any one asks any information from him about postal matters, he gives him a repulsive answer. The Post Master General should place a better man in charge of the sub-post-office in question.

The same paper complains that the platform tickets that have been lately introduced at the Lahore railway station are sold by the same man who books passengers, and that they can be obtained only at the time of the distribution of the railway tickets. This practice is very objectionable—first, because the people are exposed to great inconvenience in obtaining the platform tickets ; secondly, because a man, who desires to go to the platform to receive his friends at the arrival of a train, cannot obtain a platform ticket in time. A separate man should be appointed for the sale of these tickets, and they should be available at any time.

The *Rakbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 30th July, on the authority of its Amritsar correspondent, complains that the Deputy Station Master at the Amritsar railway station, Amritsar, is accustomed to harass and ill-treat passengers. Lately he had a quarrel with an Honorary Magistrate.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Naigar-i-Ahm* (Moradabad), of the 30th July, in its local news column, complains that a large hole in the ground near the Bareilly road out-side the town, and that the people are exposed to great inconvenience in consequence. The hole should be filled with earth and a small bridge built by the roadside for the convenience of the people. The Magistrate should see to this.

Circulation,
175 copies.

Circulation,
196 copies.

The *Agra Akhbar*, of the 28th July, complains that some native Christian preachers at Agra are accustomed to abuse Hindû and Musalmâns at Agra. Quarrel between some Christian preachers and Muhammadan religions in public streets and thoroughfares. If any Hindû or Muhammadan protests against this, they threaten to beat him. Lately a quarrel took place between them and some Musalmâns. They beat the latter and have also instituted a prosecution against them. Christian preachers should be prohibited from abusing other religions. The low classes of people, such as weavers, shoe-makers, &c, who become converts to the Christian religion owing to starvation in times of famine, are most ready in abusing the religions of their countrymen in the grossest terms.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Tuhâb* (Morâdâbâd), of the 27th July, states that the Municipal Committee of Bareilly has issued an order to the effect that the owners of shops situated in the principal street should make the necessary repairs to the shops. If any man fails to do this, the repairs will be executed by the committee, and he will be required to pay the cost. If he does not pay, the cost will be realized by the sale of his shop. This will be very hard. If any poor person be unable to pay the whole cost at once, he should be allowed to pay it by instalments. It will be unjust to sell his shop.

The same paper, in its local news column, states that the Pleaders prohibited from sitting in the court-house by the Munsif of Morâdâbâd, officiating Munsif of Morâdâbâd has issued two new orders:—(1) Except the munsatim, no pleader or litigant is allowed to enter the court until he is called; (2) that place in the court-house, where pleaders hitherto used to sit, has been assigned to the office establishment, and pleaders have been expelled from the court-house. The editor remarks that the first order may be proper, but the expulsion of pleaders from the court-house cannot but be condemned. They have

now to sit under a tree and are exposed to great inconvenience from the inclemencies of the weather in consequence.

Circulation,
500 copies.
500 copies

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 27th July, in its alleged misconduct of a local news column, complains that, mendicant at Lahore. on the 24th July, one Chet Ram, a mendicant, accompanied by his disciples, went through several streets in procession, abusing all religions, Hindu, Muhammadan, and Christian. This has caused grief to all classes of the people. The mendicant should be warned against repeating such misconduct.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Examn.	Quotations.
1	<i>Ajub-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdū	Weekly	Barkat Ali	July 28th	1888.	150 copies.
2	<i>Ajub-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divin Bútá Singh,	" 27th, 30th, &	"	500 "
3	<i>Ajra Akber</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maulé Baksh	28th	"	196 "
4	<i>Ajman-i-Ahmed</i>	Amroh	Ditto	Ditto	Abu-l-Hasan	24th	"	84 "
5	<i>Ajman-i-Silam</i>	Moridábd	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	25th	"	80 "
6	<i>Ajna-i-Tahzib</i>	Saidpur	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	2nd	"	250 "
7	<i>Ajna-i-Akhbar</i>	Moridábd	Ditto	Ditto	Dilswar Ali	31st	"	134 "
8	<i>Ajhab-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrib Hussain	"	"	100 "
9	<i>Ajhab-i-Ain</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	28th & 1st July	81st & 4th Aug.	1,800 "
10	<i>Ajhab-i-Qaisar</i>	Jallandhar	Ditto	Weekly	Miraj Mavahid	30th	"	...
11	<i>Ajman-i-Tamaddun</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Púran Chaudhury	1st	"	125 "
12	<i>Ajhab-i-Alhydr</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	31st	"	...
13	<i>Ajman-i-Alabd</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhrul-din	"	"	84 "
14	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly	Gulbá BAI	28th & 31st	"	295 copies (in- cluding 08 copies taken by Govt.)
15	<i>Almora Akber</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadd Nand	80th	"	98 copies.
16	<i>Ajman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Chandan Lal	28th	"	141 "

17	Al-Jāmī-i-Persiāb	... Urdu	Ditto	... Ditto	... Nūrū-l-dīn	... Urdu	Ditto	... Ditto	... " 425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
18	Ansārū-l-Ākhbar	... Lucknow	Ditto	... Ditto	Tegh Bahādūr	... Aug. 2nd	... July 20th	... " 280 copies.	
19	Ārūj-i-Hind	... Gītāpur	Ditto	... Tri-monthly	Muhammad Alf	... July 21st	... " 165	... " 165	
20	Bābat Bāshī	... Aligarh	Hindi	Eng. Weekly	Tott Rām	... 27th	... " 185	... " 185	
21	Dālābat-Qāisār	... Bareilly	Urdu	Urdu	Tuskr Prasād	... 28th	... 30th	... 200	"
22	Dālābat-Sīhāndar	... Rāmpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain	... 30th	... Aug. 1st	... 300	"
23	Dālābat-Mulk	... Bhopal	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Amjād Alf	... 29	... 25th	... 349	"
24	Dālābat-Punjab	... Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Faslu-l-dīn	... 29	... 28th	... 310	"
25	Dālābat-Urdukā	... Būlān-dāshahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Sūlīg Rām	... 29	... 30th	... 700	"
26	Gōvās Gāzette	... Būlān-dāshahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangā Sahāi	... 29	... Aug. 1st	... 40	"
27	Gāzībūt Alkhādr	... Lahore	Gāmukhī	Ditto	Gurnātuk Singh	... 28th	... 2nd	... " 200	"
28	Hās-i-Hind	... Cāwnpore	Urdu	Ditto	S hāh Muhammād Aug.	... 2nd	... " 4th	... " 200	"
29	Hindūmāt	... Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nabī.	... " 29th & 2nd	... 1st & 4th	... 500	"
30	Indiā Pāchā	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Gangā Prasād	... Aug.	... 4th	... 259	"
31	Jāmān	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Shī Krishn Chānd,	June 24th	1st 8th July 29th	... " 200	"
32	Jāmān	... Jālipur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	16th & 24th July.	... 27th	... 30th	... 330	"
33	Jāmān	... Jālipur	Ditto	Ditto	Alīmu-l-Dīn	... 28th & 1st	... 31st & 4th Aug.	... 200	"
34	Jāmān	... Jālipur Gāzette	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Mahmūd Prasād	... Aug.	Aug. 3rd & 4th	... 330	"
35	Kāshī Patrika	... Benāres	Urdu	Weekly	Gāneshī Lal	... Aug. 1st	... 2nd	... 90	"
36	Kāshī Patrika	... Benāres	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	... July 30th	... 3rd July	... 250	"
	Kāshī Patrika	... Benāres	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	La-kshmī Shankar,	... 27th & 8th Aug.	... 4th Aug.	... 600	"
	Kāshī Patrika	... Benāres	Urdu	Urdu	M.A.	... Aug. 1st	... Aug. 3rd	... 50	"
	Kāshī Patrika	... Benāres	Urdu	Urdu	Tri-monthly, Amjād Hussain	... Aug. 1st	... Aug. 3rd	... " 50.	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Collection.
37	Koti's <i>Vedika Sudha</i> ,	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	July 23rd	... July 30th	1360 copies.
38	Khair Khush-i-Islam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hassan	Aug. 1st	... Aug. 4th	140 "
39	Khair Khush-i-Hind,	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahs Narayan	... " "	... " "	180 "
40	Khair Khush-i-Pan-	Gujrāt- wals.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	July 28th	... July 31st	600 "
41	Kot-i-Nur	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawaid Ali	... " "	... 31st & Aug.	450 copies (in- cluding 100 copies taken by Govt.)
42	Lawrence Gazette	Jamput	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	29th	... Aug. 3rd	72 copies.
43	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbilo-l-din	25th	... 2nd	165 "
44	Lawrence Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	1st	... 3rd	... 100 "
45	Lawrence Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	July 30th	... " "	200 "
46	Lawrence Gazette	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	31st	... 2nd	40 "
47	Lawrence Gazette	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	27th	... July 31st	140 "
48	Lawrence Gazette	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mulibullah	31st	... Aug. 3rd	260 "
49	Lawrence Gazette	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	30th	... 1st	100 "
50	Mujtahid	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmed Khan	Aug. 1st	... 2nd	... 100 "
51	Mujtahid	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Khushtaq Rai	July 28th	... July 30th	160 "
52	Mujtahid	Mathurā	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf	8th 16th & 24th.	... 29th & 4th Aug. res- pectively.	75 "
53	Municipal Guide	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Jan	30th	... Aug. 3rd	160 "
54	Munayya-i-Takht	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Bihari Lal	1st	... " "	175 "
55	Munayya-i-Takht	Mathurā	Weekly	Ditto	Amjad Ali	July 30th	... " "	... 100 "

56	Wajid-i-Alhaber	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ráhu-Llah Khán	... Aug. 1st	... 150
57	Nastan-i-Aqra	... Agra	... Ditto	... Jamán Dás	... July 30th	... 325
58	Nastan-i-Hind	... Fatehpur	... Ditto	... Kunj Bihári Lal	... 31st	... 92
59	Nastan-i-Hind	... Ludhiana	... Ditto	... Revd. E. M. Wherry,	Aug. 2nd	... 750
60	Nastan-i-Hind	... Cawnpore	... Ditto	... Muhammád Yaqub	... 4th	... 349
61	Nastan-i-Hind	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Nusrat Ali	... " " 2nd	... 200
62	Nastan-i-Hind	... Hards	... Marathi-Eng.	... Básdeo Bháskar	... Aug. 1st	... " " 2nd
63	Qaum-i-Alhaber	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Sheo Pravid	... July 30th to 4th Aug.	... 610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
64	Qaum-i-Punjab	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Weekly Bi-weekly	... 31st & 1st July 28th & Aug.	... 450 copies.
65	Qaum-i-Punjab	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Weekly	... 25th Aug. 1st	... 250 " "
66	Panjab Punch	... Patiala	... Urdu	... Firoz-i-Dín	... 29th Aug. 1st	... 150
67	Patiala Alhaber	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Bikhí Kesh	... 2nd Aug. 1st	... 300
68	Prayag Sandesh	... Allahabad	... Urdu	... Devaki Nandan	... 31st July 31st	... 700
69	Prayag Sandesh	... Meerut	... Urdu	... Ganeshi Lal	... 28th " " 30th	... 70
70	Public Opinion	... Lahore	... Urdu-Eng.	... Ditto	... 29th " " 31st	... 300
71	Refah-i-Aqra	... Sialkot	... Urdu	... Pandit Vishnu Datt,	... 24th & 1st Aug. 1st	... 600
72	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Ditto	... 24th & 1st Aug. 1st	... 450
73	Rajputana Gazette	... Ajmere	... Urdu	... Nédir Ali Shah	... 30th & 2nd Aug. 1st	... 400
74	Rati Prakash	... Ratlam	... Urdu	... Muhammed Murad	... 12th & 19th July 30th	... 700
75	Reformer	... Lahore	... Urdu	... All. Ditto	... 2nd " " 2nd	... 275
76	Riyaz-i-Alhaber	... Gorakhpur	... Urdu	... Muhammad Abdur-Rahim	... 1st Aug. 1st	... 400

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List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF EXAMIN.	CIRCULATION.
77	Sabke Kapardhal	Kapardhal	Urdu	Weekly	1883.	1883.	120 copies.
78	Sadiq-i-Alhaber	Bhawali	Ditto	... Ditto	July 28th	July 30th	820
				... pur.	... "	29th	32
79	Sayyid-i-Hind.	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	July 31st	Aug. 2nd	300
80	Sayyid-i-Sudha-	Udaipur	Urdu	Weekly	July 30th	," 4th	200
	kar.			... "	... "	" "	" "
81	Sayyid-i-Prabhat	Burailly	Urdu	Monthly	1883.	July 31st	400
82	Sayyid-i-Hind	Kaccaur	Ditto	Tr.-monthly	July 10th & 20th	Aug. 2nd	140
				... Weekly	... "	31st	22
83	Sayyid-i-Tar	Singapore	Ditto	Urdu	July 31st	Aug. 2nd	175
				... "	... "	... "	22
84	Talib	Moradabad	Ditto	... Ditto	27th	July 30th	90
85	Talib-i-Hind	Musserut	Ditto	... Ditto	22	Aug. 2nd	150
86	Victoria Paper	Sialkot	Ditto	... Dally	20th to 1st	July 29th to 4th	900
				... Weekly	22	Aug.	22
87	Vriti Dhar	Dhar	Marathi	... Marathi	23rd & 30th	29th & 4th	165
				... Ghatipur	22	Aug.	22
88	Wazir-i-Ahm	Ghatipur	Urdu	Ditto	30th	Aug. 3rd	300

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